

The Distributive Property

The distributive property of multiplication over addition states that the product of a number and a sum is equal to the sum of the products.

$$3 \times (2 + 4) = (3 \times 2) + (3 \times 4)$$



$$\text{Since } 6 \times 3\frac{1}{2} = 6 \times \left(3 + \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times \left(3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) &= (6 \times 3) + \left(6 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= 18 + 3 \\ &= 21 \end{aligned}$$

Use the distributive property to find each product.

1. $4 \times 2\frac{1}{3} =$

2. $7 \times 3\frac{3}{8} =$

3. $12 \times 1\frac{5}{6} =$

4. $8 \times 2\frac{5}{6} =$

5. $12 \times 4\frac{3}{4} =$

6. $4 \times 1\frac{3}{8} =$

7. $5 \times 1\frac{1}{5} =$

8. $9 \times 2\frac{5}{6} =$

9. $3 \times 8\frac{1}{3} =$

10. $6 \times 2\frac{2}{3} =$

11. $4 \times 5\frac{1}{2} =$

12. $15 \times 2\frac{4}{5} =$

13. $3\frac{5}{6} \times 12 =$

14. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 6 =$

15. $2\frac{3}{8} \times 7 =$